containing a 721 bp fragment were obtained from three sources, ST2 mouse stromal cells, primary mouse calvarial osteoblasts and mouse liver tissue. In 2 of the 7 clones, there was 100% identity to mOCILrPI (SEQ ID NO: 11) sequence, and 92.2% identity to mOCIL (SEQ ID NO: 36) after the first 115 bp. In the other 5 clones, when compared to the mOCILrPI sequence, there was 100% identity in the first 106 bp (exons I and II), but only 90.5% identity in the remaining 615 bp. This 721 bp fragment, originally designated as mOCIL47, was redesignated as mOCILrP2 (SEQ ID NO: 15). MOCILrP2 is related to, but distinct from, mOCIL (SEQ ID NO: 36) and mOCILrPI (SEQ ID NO: 12).

A sense primer representing nucleotides 343-364 of mOCIL2kb (SEQ ID NO: 10) and representing nucleotides 34-57 of mOCIL (SEQ ID NO: 36), designated as OCILml7 (SEQ ID NO: 16),

OCILml7 5'-TGG AAA CTC AGC TCC TCA GCT CTG-3'

and antisense primer OCILml2 (SEQ ID NO: 14) were also used to carry out RT-PCR with RNA from three sources, ST2 mouse stromal cells, primary mouse calvarial osteoblasts and mouse liver tissue, as above. PCR was run under the same conditions as above. Ten clones were obtained, each containing a 713 bp fragment. This sequence is designated mOCIL17 (SEQ ID NO: 17), and is identical to mOCIL (SEQ ID NO: 36); 1206 base pairs), from nucleotides 34 to 74 of SEQ ID NO: 36, except that the base at position 730 in SEQ ID NO: 36 is C, whereas the corresponding base is T at position 707 in SEQ ID NO: 17.

RT-PCR was also carried out using a sense primer corresponding to the region located at the junction of exons II and III, representing nucleotides 245-269 of mOCIL